



CG Docket No. 04-208 WT Docket No. 05-194 CC Docket No. 98-170

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T-Mobile's Award Winning Customer Service









- For two years running, T-Mobile has been ranked No.1 in Customer Satisfaction among all wireless carriers by J.D. Power and Associates.
- T-Mobile scored especially well for answering customer calls promptly and resolving customer issues on the first call.
- Other wireless carriers are actively seeking to displace T-Mobile's number one ranking.

What Relevance Do the JD Power Awards Have to Truth-in-Billing and Early Termination Fees?

- Competition drives customer service.
- Success in the marketplace depends on customer satisfaction.
- T-Mobile's J.D. Power awards are the result of a focused business strategy.
- Wireless carriers do not need governmental regulations to provide detailed upfront disclosures, straightforward bills, and other services useful to consumers:
 - One year contracts for new customers.
 - Attractive pre-paid calling plans.



Consumer Regulation Is Unnecessary

There Is No Market Failure

- Groups advocating increased wireless regulation have presented no evidence of market failure.
- The wireless billing complaint rate (2004) was 0.01% -- 182 million wireless subscribers and only 18,000 FCC complaints.
- National Consumers League reports 90% of wireless subscribers are satisfied with service and 75% feel that they are getting good value.
- Prices for wireless service have decreased as customer usage and services offered have expanded.
 - There are now more wireless subscribers than local exchange lines.
 - In 2004, wireless minutes of use exceeded one trillion for the first time ever.



Voluntary Industry Actions

CTIA Code

- CTIA Code was developed "to facilitate the provision of accurate information between consumers and wireless service providers."
- Requires accurate descriptions of charges on bills; separation of charges retained by carriers from taxes and fees remitted to government; penalty-free cancellation period; and POS disclosures of material rates, terms, and conditions.
- Wireless carriers have made significant changes to their systems to implement Code's requirements.



Voluntary Industry Actions

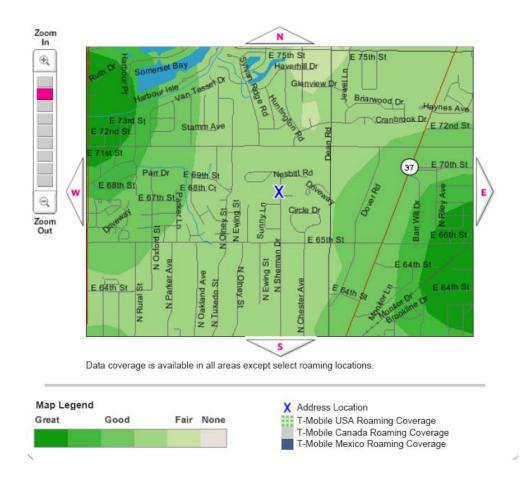
T-Mobile's Personal Coverage Check

 T-Mobile takes disclosure seriously, offering potential customers their own Personal Coverage Check.





• Customers can determine whether coverage is adequate before they buy.





State-by-State Billing Regulation Is Harmful to Consumers

- Congressional recognition that wireless services "operate without regard to state lines" cannot be reconciled with state rules on bill formatting, font size, trial periods, and mapping methodology.
- State-by-state micromanagement is expensive for consumers.
 - Wireless carriers have to change systems and processes nationally to accommodate state rules.
 - Just two differing state regimes would require huge expenditures.
- Detailed state standards prevent carriers from differentiating themselves.
 - Particularly harmful to T-Mobile, which attracts and retains customers with excellent customer service.
 - Each consumer should be able to decide what service feature is most important.



States Are Racing To Regulate Wireless Services

Some Examples:

- MA Senate considering "Cellular Bill of Rights" that includes billing and disclosure requirements.
- LA PSC Staff have proposed applying wireline billing and disclosure rules to CMRS carriers.
- CA PUC adopted a consumer "Bill of Rights" that would have regulated virtually every aspect of wireless carrier relationship with customers (now considering alternative regime).
- Despite FCC's recent preemption action, other states continue attempts to regulate wireless carriers' billing line items
 - Existing or pending rules in NY, OH, VT, KY, and GA



The Commission Should Exercise its Conflict Preemption Authority

- 1994 Second CMRS Report confirms FCC's conflict preemption authority:
 - "[I]f [the Commission] determine[s] that a State's regulation of other terms and conditions of jurisdictionally mixed services thwarts or impedes [the Commission's] federal policy of creating regulatory symmetry, [the Commission] would have authority under Louisiana PSC to preempt such regulation."
- State regulation is contrary to Congress's intent that the wireless regulatory regime rely primarily on market forces.
- State regulation of wireless carriers is unnecessary to protect consumers.



State Enforcement of FCC TIB Rules is Impractical and Unwise

- Allows state commissions to come to their own potentially differing legal conclusions about the permissibility of carrier actions.
- Unlike slamming regime, TIB rules are general guidelines -- one state may have vastly different interpretation of "misleading" than another.
- Each state commission would be able to create its own regulatory regime through disparate enforcement decisions.
- Could be unauthorized delegation to states.



Early Termination Fees Are Rates

- Wireless rate plans consist of numerous elements -activation fees, monthly access, special features, local and long distance airtime, roaming charges, and early termination.
- Together, these fees constitute the "price" charged for, and recover the costs of providing, wireless service.
- For term plans, the consumer agrees either to pay the monthly rate for the term or an ETF -- both are rates.
- Absent an ETF, there is no practical difference between a term plan and month-to-month service.



Consumers Benefit From ETFs

- Wireless carriers offer pricing choices: term plans with discounted or free handsets and buckets of minutes, noterm plans, post-paid plans, and prepaid plans.
- Vast majority of consumers opt for term plans with ETFs.
- Most providers of goods and services require full upfront payment; in contrast, ETFs allow consumers to spread cost of service across many months.
 - E.g., Consumers Union online magazine subscribers pay upfront for full term and get no refunds if they cancel or only use subscription for part of term.



State Regulation of ETFs Is Preempted Rate Regulation

- Section 332(c)(3) bars state regulation of wireless rates.
- Regulation of ETFs -- including the amount charged and the conditions under which they may be imposed -- is rate regulation, not regulation of the "other terms and conditions" of wireless service.
- State-by-state rate regulation would have a chilling effect on network deployment, raise the cost of services, and divert funds that could be used to create additional products and services.

